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#### Root and Olney on Despotism.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that since this week began two of the ablest lawyers who have figured in Federal affairs during the past ten years have appealed to the members of their distinguished profession to resist the tendencies toward despotism in the executive department of our republican Government

On Monday night the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, so recently President ROOSEVELT'S Secretary of War, addressed to the Yale law school students at New Haven these weighty words:

"There is one general characteristic of our system of government which is essential and which it is the special duty of lawyers to guard with carethat is, the observance of limitations of official power The more frequently men who hold great power in office are permitted to override the limitations imposed by law upon their powers the more difficult it becomes to question anything they do; and the people, each one weak in himself and unable to cope with powerful officers who regard any questioning of their acts as an affront, gradually lose the habit of holding such officers accountable and ultimately practically surrender the right to hold them accountable. The ultimate effect upon the people governed is a concession to the superior officer of the general right to control their conduct and an absence of the idea of per-

On Tuesday evening, to the Harvard Law School Association at Cambridge, the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY remarked concerning the same tendency and the same day of resistance:

" Upon the American lawyer, steeped in the doctrine and traditions of the past, the inquiry at once forces itself: What place has despotism-even the most benevolent and most intelligent-in our American political system and where by searching shall we find it out?"

Not the least curious feature of the coincidence is found in the circumstance that both of these eminent statesmen and jurisconsults, speaking without knowledge of each other's intentions and from widely different political points of view, went to the opposite side of the globe for an illustration. Mr. OLNEY took as his text our control of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Root used a hypothetical paident of a Philippine town to point his moral.

Both Mr. ROOT and Mr. OLNEY are right. Neither exaggérates the danger. On the part of executive officers the habit of overriding the limitations imposed by law must be resisted in its beginnings, if constitutional government ndure. On the part of the people, the habit of acquiescing in such usurpations is the greatest danger now menacing our institutions. The philosophy of resistance is as good for Washington as for Luzon. The principle applies equally to a president of a Philippine town and to the President of the United States.

# Any One but Cleveland?

According to a telegram from Omaha, one of Nebraska's delegates to St. Louis said on Monday that, in his opinion, BRYAN and his followers will support any man the Democratic National Convention may put forward, except Mr. CLEVELAND, provided the platform also is acceptable. Should the ex-President, on the other hand, be requested to lead Democrats once more to victory, BRYAN and his friends will leave the convention hall and nominate an independent candidate on a platform embodying the principles for which they stand.

Forewarned is forearmed. It is well that the overwhelming majority of the delegates to St. Louis should be informed beforehand that the discredited Nebraskan has resolved to try to ruin, if he can no longer rule, the party which has twice bestowed on him an honor far transcending his deserts. His threat to interpose his personal veto against the selection of any man who may be commended by good sense and foresight to the National Democracy's representatives is a presumptuous challenge that forthwith should be accepted with indignation and a light heart. As a matter of fact, the menace is as futile as it is insulting. How many adherents does Mr. BRYAN imagine that he could lead out of the convention hall? The only delegates who have been ordered to obey him are those from Nebraska and Oklahoma. If he counts upon controlling also the delegates instructed for Mr. HEARST, he is leaning upon a broken reed; for the latter candidate has declared that under no circumstances will be rebel against the will of the Democratic national convention. He has views of his own, but he has sense enough to know that if he mincerely desires their adoption his of intemperance as a sin may have had the lines of the party to which he pro-

If Mr. BEYAN, on the other hand, relies nflated conception of the possibilities latent in his gift of the gab, and magines that he can once more transform a multitude of men normally levelheaded into lunatios, as hedid at Chicago ht years ago, he will find that his arty's whilem fit of gullibility and folly ms undergone the cold water cure. An attempt to repeat at St. Louis the "cross gold pyrotechnics will be received a guffaw. There are times when original of speech are scorned as inop-portune and impertinent. An orator for more weighty and electrifying than is Mr. Baras—we refer to Mr. Bourse

COCKRAN-learned to his discomfiture in 1892 that eloquence, if wielded in a poor cause, falls tame and impotent upon the ears of men enlightened by bitter experience, chastened by adversity and sobered by the apprehension of still greater calamity. The Southern Democrats then assembled dreaded the reintroduction of a Force Bill already approved by the Harrison Administration; but, in the face of the platform framed at Chicago on June 22, they have but too much cause to fear that ROOSEVELT'S little finger will prove thicker than HARBISON'S loins; and that, whereas in a second term the latter might have chastised them with whips, the former would scourge them with scorpions.

Suppose, however, that BRYAN could prevail upon fifty or a hundred ex-Populists to follow him out of the convention hall, we do not hesitate to say that the exodus would benefit, rather than harm, the Democratic party. If the Democracy is to reap the harvest of thorough regeneration, it should first undergo a drastic purge. Let the wild-eyed cranks and demagogues who in 1896 deserted the Weaver camp for BRYAN go back to their own place. A comparison of that year's returns with those for 1892 discloses that, for every vote gained from the Populists by BRYAN, MCKINLEY gained two votes from clear-headed citizens. Nothing could recommend more irresistibly to sober-minded men the platform and the candidate put forward at St. Louis than the knowledge that both had been repudiated by BRYAN and his Populistic adherents. Such a stamp

would certify the fineness of the gold. As for the notion that BRYAN, in the rôle of deserter from the Democratic camp and of nominee of a Populist convention, could secure as many popular, and electoral votes as were obtained by WEAVER in 1892, it is preposterous. In that year the Populist party had an elaborate, far-reaching and well-nourished organization. Of that once efficient machinery scarcely a fragment exists to-day. There would be no money, even if there were time, for the fabrication of a new machine; for HEARST, as we have said, has given notice that BRYAN need not look to him for a supply of the sinews of war in such a cause. It is our belief, founded on a careful analysis of the election statistics of the last three Presidential years, that BRYAN, as a bolter, could not under the existing circumstances effect a diversion much more serious than that which was made the aid of the Middle-of-the-Roaders.

If the Bryanites could only be egged into an attitude of self-revelation; if they could only be persuaded to stand up and be counted, it might astound the Democracy to learn by what a posse of men in buckram they have been led by the nose. The lesson might be humiliating, but it would be salutary and abiding.

#### Gambling and Drinking.

It seems that certain employers of large clerical forces have found reason to be disturbed by the increasing tendency of their young men to bet on races, and that, accordingly, they have taken or are about to take vigorous steps to stop the practice by threatening the dismissal of all those who engage in it. This is a method of stopping betting which will prove more effectual than police attempts to break up poolrooms.

Probably nowhere else is the gambling spirit which betting stimulates more deleterious than among the young men employed by these large corporations and firms. Of course, the injury it does is to both sides-to employer and to employed. It may easily become a passion which disturbs and eventually destroys the moral equilibrium, and consequently the sense of fidelity to a trust.

When a rich young man accountable only to himself, so far as concerns his use of his own money, goes into a gambling house and loses his bets on faro or baccarat, it is not a matter of public importance. So far as he is concerned the sharper the lesson he gets from his misfortune the better; and he can afford to pay for it. So far as society is concerned, no harm is done, but rather good-since the fact of his heavy loss advertises the perils of gambling.

That is, gambling is an expensive business in which only those altogether able to take its risks can afford to engage. If men have money enough to pay for the fun, however expensive the amusement may be, and nobody except themselves suffers by their folly, sensible people remain indifferent. Generally, too, the instinct for accumulation and preservation which these rich young fellows have inherited-else they wouldn't have their money, restrains them from taking further risks of great loss after

bitter experience of bad luck. The warnings which the business concerns to which we have referred are sending out will do far more to check the tendency to gambling among those to whom they are addressed, and among young men of a similar kind generally, than the most wholesale and the most violent raids on poolrooms and the most drastic decrees of telegraph companies shutting off racetrack news. They will be effectual where legislation by the State would be unavailing and denunciations of gambling by moral reform societies would provoke only derision.

It is very much as it has been with temperance reform. Total abstinence pledges, prohibition laws, the exhibition of "horrible examples," and the preaching aganda should be pushed within a certain amount of influence in deterring men from drinking; but the social sentiment against intemperance as an imprudence which has grown up during the last generation, has accomplished far more. Drunkenness has become disreputable or is looked on as a deplorable disease. People are more sensible. The strain of modern social conditions, it has been found, compels sobriety. The drunkard cannot keep up the pace and falls behind those who hold their appetites in restraint.

That lesson men have been forced to learn by experience, which is a better teacher than the moral reformer of the platform and more effectual than a statute of legislation. They have learned that they cannot afford to get drunk, but a crew which combined with its natural

must preserve their faculties in good order and keep themselves in good training or else fall back in the march of

society. That lesson is now enforced on men in every country of civilization. Temperance as a practical necessity and not simply as a means of morality is recognized more and more in this country, in England and in France and Germany; and the most efficient organizations for its promotion are not temperance societies distinctively, but the industries and enterprises of modern society, in which sobriety is a requisite.

Gambling is in the same category. So far as it impairs the value of a young man to his employer it is an evil which will cure itself. Young men will find out that their addiction to the practice is a bar to their getting employment.

## The Great Labor Trust Conspiracy.

The other day our esteemed neighbor the World somewhat hastily called us "strangely and perversely mistaken" for saying that President CLEVELAND's brave intervention at Chicago in 1890 was not only the assertion of full power to protect anywhere in the republic the Government's exercise of its constitutional functions, but also "the enforcement of Federal legislation against conspiracies in restraint of interstate commerce."

Apparently, the World saw in Mr. CLEVELAND'S vigorous policy, and in his reasons therefor, nothing more than the putting through of the United States mails. It said:

"The transportation of the United States mails was obstructed, and the President exercised his full constitutional authority to remove those ob-Since then our neighbor has made itself

more familiar with the grounds of action as set forth by Mr. CLEVELAND in his magazine article. It now goes so far as to say, the italics being ours: " The Sherman law was invoked, and the decision

of the Supreme Court fully austained the power of the Government to prevent a forcible obstruction of either interstate commerce or the mails."

That is true; and our neighbor will also observe from the text of Justice BREW-ER's opinion that the Supreme Court, in approving Mr. CLEVELAND'S constitutional and legal grounds for employing bayonets to back injunctions against the Debs-trust conspirators, put the protection of interstate commerce first, and the carriage of the mails second.

The World qualifies the foregoing the appeal to the Sherman act as "an afterthought" intended to bolster up the policy of intervention on account of the mails. It

"The correspondence by telegraph between the District Attorney at Chicago and Mr. OLNEY on June 20 seems to have related wholly to interference with the mails."

But it was on that very day, June 30, eight days before Mr. CLEVELAND issued his proclamation of July 8, that Attorney-General OLNEY wrote to the Department's representative in Chicago the letter of instruction of which Mr. CLEVE-LAND SAYS:

" This suggestion contemplated the inauguration of legal proceedings in a regular and usual way to restrain those prominently concerned in the interference with the mails and the obstruction of inter state commerce, basing such proceedings . . on the further ground that under an Act of Congress, passed July 2, 1890, conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States were declared to be illegal."

We are glad to have assisted to this extent in clarifying our neighbor's idea concerning the significance of this important historical incident, in which interest has been revived by the publication of Mr. CLEVELAND'S article in Mc-Clure's. Our main purpose in dwelling on the matter has not been to exhibit the World as overhasty in its assumptions or ignorant of the actual grounds of intervention as stated so clearly by Mr. CLEVELAND himself.

# The Professional Coach.

Of course, it was hard on the gallant sons of Cornell to be besten on Tuesday by little Syracuse, but it certainly did serve to vary the monotony of the Poughkeepsie series of rowing races. It also served to call attention once again to the matter of professional coaching. The feeling which prevails in some universities against the employment of professional coaches is singularly inconsistent and almost groundless. The idea seems to be that it is not pure amateur sport to learn a game from a professional.

Sensibility of this kind is amazingly fastidious. Football," of course, is always held up as the paragon of spotless amateurism in sport because there are no professional coaches. The devoted old graduate players come back and lay their time and their skill at the feet of Alma Mater in order that her eleven may retire victorious at the end of the season. If this were always the case it would still not be an argument against the employment of professional coaches in other sports. But it is not always the case, for it is an open secret that some of these graduate coaches have

been well paid for their labors. But in every other game the skill and experience of the professional are utilized by learners. Does it rob a golfer of his amateur integrity to take lessons from the club professional? Does the Philadelphia cricketer cease to be an amateur when he gets some valuable hints on guarding his wicket from the professional of his organization? No one ever questions the amateur status of the professionally coached golfer or cricketer. Why, then, should there be such a tender

conscience in regard to rowing? The truth is that in rowing, of all sports, the instruction of a skilled professional is the most valuable. The two or three failures of professionals to turn out winning crews cannot be set against the long. series of successes of COURTNEY. LEH-MAN did not have time to develop winners at Harvard, and HANLAN was probably not the right man to pull Columbia out of the apparently bottomless pit of athletic sluggishness into which she has sunk. But now comes TEN EYCK, who in a short time has placed upon the Hudson from a small college with no long established traditions of athletic glory

strength and pluck the finish of watermanship needed to wrest victory from the Northmen of Cayuga Lake. It is to be hoped that sensitive natures

will not be shocked by the taint of professionalism which has thus infected the husky young gentlemen from Syracuse and that they will consider the advisability of consulting some similar oracle of catch and recover.

## The Siege of Our City Parks.

We were not mistaken in our estimate of the official perspicacity of SAMUEL PARSONS, Jr., the landscape architect of the Park Department. He has vetoed the plan of Bridge Commissioner BEST to erect an unsightly railroad structure in City Hall Park, thereby dealing a death blow to the scheme and saving this little breathing spot from an entirely unnecessary invasion.

Why not continue the good work Every structure in the park save the City Hall itself should be razed. The Tweed Court House and the old brownstone building ought to go, as well as the twin eyesores that obtrude on the Mail street side.

A park is designed for rest and recreation. It is supposed to be kept as near to nature as the exigencies of the case will permit, and every encroachment of an artificial nature not only detracts from its beauty and disturbs its symmetry, but takes up space intended for other purposes. Yet many well mean- 1902 has just appeared in Petermann's Miting citizens in both public and private life want to make the parks the dumping ground of all some of architectural misfits. To them it seems a wicked waste to permit so much ground in a crowded city to lie idle when it might be covered with buildings and other public utilities or put to other practical uses. No sooner is one scheme killed than another springs into life, so that eternal vigilance has come to be the price of our parks undefiled.

Now it is proposed seriously to turn the southern border of Central Park into an esplanade to replace lake, trees, lawns and rocks with a desert of level asphalt on which soldiers could drill and big parades form. Again, it is a Japanese pagoda for the North Meadow. Next, a school official wants the same natural gem converted into a vast profile map of the United States. Another suggests that it be planted with oats, wheat, rye and corn, so that the children of the public schools may have an opportunity to see how the world's supply

These are but a few of the attacks that have been aimed at the park system in recent years. Mr. BEST's railroad bridge plan was the latest. The promptness with which it was killed is a matter for congratulation.

Mr. DUMONT, inspector of hulls, was per fectly clear in his testimony before the Coroner in the Slocum case that the part of a river steamer below the lowermos deck was not a hold in the meaning of the law except when used for the stowage of cargo. On this point the authorities, such as Luce's "Seamanship," Dana's "Sea-man's Friend," HAMMERSLEY'S "Naval Encyclopædia" and the dictionaries are generally agreed. Provision has to be made for turning steam into a hold to quench fire, but when the space below the lower most deck is not a hold, what then? There is no requirement. It must be obvious to every mind since the Slocum disaster that the law should not be so constructed that inspectors do not have to look to the security of the hollow space under the main deck of passenger vessels.

Former Congressman James A. McKen-ZIB of Kentucky, who died at Oak Grove Ky., last Saturday, seconded, in the last Democratic national convention held in St. Louis, the nomination for the Presidency of GROVER CLEVELAND, the nomination having been made by DANIEL DOUGHERTY formerly of Philadelphia but then of New York. Congressman McKENZIR said:

"I bear the commission of the State of Kentuck to this national convention, and in the name of the Commonwealth that has given to the country Within the broad limits of this great land, there but one more popular Democrat than he, and that is the queenly woman he has made his wife. Ken-tucky loves him for the fight there is in him and for his spiendid racing qualities. He is as game as Lexington, and as speedy as Ten Brocck. In his earlier form he won the Buffalo Mayoralty Stake hands down, and later he cantered from post to pole and won the New York Handleap by 192,000 feet. He tras then entered against the Florentine Mosale from Maine, and won the National Derby by a neek. It does not matter, gentlemen of the Democratic jury, e made up, whether it be filled out by hyperbo cicles. Florentine Mosaics of dark horses; wh the race is run through, the bulletin board will show Eclipse first; the balance not placed.

"He has had the courage and patriotism to re

rard the Presidency of the United States, not as personal perquisite acquired by purchase, or discovery, or diplomacy, or escheat. But he has regarded the Presidency as a great public office , cor ferrod by the unbought suffrages of the people, to be administered wisely, fairly, judicially, impar-tially, honestly, in the interests of everybody."

The declared preference of Kentucky for GROVER CLEVELAND was not a preference of words, however eloquent and forceful but of words backed by deeds-a Democratic majority of 34,000 in 1884, 28,000 in 1888 and 40,000 in 1892. In the Presidentia election of 1896 Kentucky went Republican by 281, and in 1900 it gave a Democratic plurality of 8,000.

We note with interest that the snake season is opening early and briskly. A charmer" bitten by a rattlesnake at Coney Island, six "rattlers" loose in the Bronz Park, a French gentleman on the West Side finding his infant playing with a three foot snake in the parlor, another West Side gen tleman with an assortment of snakes a household pets-much to the edification of his adjoining neighbors-and finally a Brooklyn seafaring man of temperate habits discovering an anaconda ten feet long dozing placidly in the mariner's favorite easy chair And it will be quite a fortnight yet before we are settled down to the midsummer repose between conventions and campaign Surely a good start, a very good start, fo the snake season.

An Andrew H. Green Park by the Sea. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A people's seaside park at Rockaway Beach, to be called the Andrew H. Green Park, giving health and strength and wholesome pleasure to the thousands he cared for and worked for, a civic crown of happy people on the Greater City's ocean boundary—can a mor vital memorial be erected for the Father of Greate New York? BOSTON, June 29.

The Limit of Statesmanship. "I think, my dear." remarked the party bos "Fine," she replied; "but can you find a girl to weep the parior!"

sweep the parior!"

Confronted once more with this tasue, the strong confronted once more with this tasue, the strong check with angulah.

EXPLORING THE UPPER AIR.

Mastery in meteorological science will require better knowledge of conditions in the high strate of the atmosphere than we yet possess. Efforts to ascertain the conons prevailing high in the free air have been made for many years, but activity in this line of research has become conspicuous only within ten years. Mr. W. L. Moore of the Weather Bureau gave it an impulse when he decided, in 1885, by means of kites, to make a survey of the upper air. He introduced observations in different parts of the country extending to about a mile above sea level. A. L. Rotch had already established the observatory at Blue Hill near Boston for the investigation of clouds and the employment of kites in

the high air. The success of these experimental efforts led to the formation in Europe of the international commission for the study of the upper air. The work is carried on chiefly with manned or unmanned balloons. Of course under the management of an aeronaut a balloon may be kept longer in the air than an unmanned balloon. Neverthe less a balloon carrying only self-recording instruments, liberated from Berlin in 1894 after attaining a height of ten miles was carried 700 miles to the borders of Bosnia at speed of sixty miles an hour.

One of the most effective means of attaining results is found to be the conducting o simultaneous investigations from a consid erable number of stations. Prof. Hergesel of Strassburg has charge of arranging for these events. As many stations as possible make observations on a designated day of each month. The report of the results for

One hundred and fifty journeys into the upper air were made, a large number of them by unmanned balloons and by kites with self-registering thermometers and other apparatus. The stations participating were those of Tegel, Strassburg and Munich in Germany; Trappes, Chablais-Mendon and Itteville, France; Bern, Switzerland; Vienna and Budapest, Austria-Hungary; Pavlovsk and St. Petersburg, Russia; Bath and Crinan Harbor, Great Britain; Rome, Italy; Guadalajara, Spain; and Blue Hill, Massachusetts.

On these 150 journeys the greatest height attained was 22,290 metres, or nearly fourteen miles above the sea. The temperature at this enormous altitude was minus 64 4-4 degrees Celsius. A temperature of 4 degrees colder was attained at the lower elevation of about twelve miles. The aver age height attained on all these journeys was 6,760 metres, and the average tempera ture was minus 64 4-5 degrees. Every month in the year is represented in this statement of the mean temperatures.

The unmanned balloons made the largest number of journeys and far surpassed the manned balloons and kites in the heights attained. It was a balloon with self-registering apparatus that made the great ascent of nearly fourteen miles above sea level. These unmanned balloons, in seventy-four ascents, reached an average altitude of 10,650 metres; manned balloons in fifty journeys, 8,494 metres, and kites in twentysix ascents, 1,974 metres.

At these great heights the atmospher conditions are of course uninfluenced by forests, mountains and other features o the earth surface. Small balloons, equipped with automatic instruments, appear to be far superior to the other agencies in the higher altitudes. They are cast free, ascend to very great heights before losing their buoyancy, and then, slowly falling to the ground, bring back records of the conditions at extreme altitudes that have neve been reached before. European as well as American meteorologists have for some years been employing kites, so that we may fairly say that they are no longer merely toys, but have also become highly valuable pieces of scientific apparatus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: Since the Chicago convention much is being printed about shortest convention speech on record, and which has frequently been quoted all through the South, was that delivered by Col. Thomas J. Hurley, a ritizen and then president of the Chamber of Conmerce of Fort Worth, Tex., but now a resident New York city, who was elected chairman of the Texas State convention held in Houston in Feb.

ruary, 1890.

This convention was called by the business men of the State to take action on the Alien Land act passed by the then Populistic legislature when Hogg was Governor, and to ask for certain legislation with reference to the commercial upbuilding

Of the 240 counties in the State of Texas all wer represented, making an aggregate of some 1,150 delegates in the convention, the writer being a delegate from the city of Fort Worth.

Every prominent city had its candidate for the chairmanship, but in the interest of harmony Col.

hurley, who was not a candidate, and who was well known all over the State as an earnest worker in its upbuilding, was agreed to about ten minutes its upbuilding, was agreed to about ten minutes before the assembling of the delegates, and was unanimously elected chairman. On being conducted to the chair, he said: "In thanking you for the honor of being selected to preside over your deliberations, I simply have this to state: Please let us so conduct the business of this convention that the commercial and financial world may thoroughly understand that we are now raising some hing in Texas besides hell and cotton."

At the conclusion of this remark the delegated

At the conclusion of this remark the delegates supposed it was but a sentence in a long talk, and it was some moments before they found out that it was the entire speech; when its significance finally dawned upon them, the chairman was cheered to the echo for both its brevity and pat Texas is now raising something besides hell

and cotton. With its 4,000,000 population it is also first in timber and cattle, fifth in wheat, the same in corn, and in addition, to its many other products, running into the millions annually, is beginning n up extensive iron and precious metal mine including the largest output of quicks produced in this country. LONE STAR. NEW YORK, June 28.

Alexander Hamilton and the Milestone TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The suggestion of the City History Club to preserve the old mile-stones is an excellent one. By all means keep these relies in a decent and proper condition. Also, let us do honor to Alexander Hamilton in

worthy, appreciative and enthusiastic manner. But let us not make fools of ourselves. The idea of attaching tablets to the old milestones bearing inscription to the effect that Alexander Hamilt "an allen born, who became a distinguished citizen, ac., is an example of sentiment gone crasy. The logical deduction would be, and every school child would be justified in so thinking, that Alexande Hamilton was in some way instrumental in erectin Why create a confusion of this sort when ther is no need of it?

COMMON SENSE.

NEW YORK, June 20. Green Apple Time. Johnny-Oh, dear, I wish my stomach was co

Carter Says It's Miles From the Baltimore American.
Hill says it will be Parker;
Bill Bryan whoops for Hearst;
The Bay State hows for Olney
Until you'd think 'twould burst.
The party is for Cleveland
Through all these troublous whiles;
Hen Watterson is frothing.
But Carter is for Miles!

Old Adial has been mentioned, Bill Bryan's always ripe And ready for the plucking: Hearst acreams in yellow type That all are bound for bowwows. Wile Gorman smiles and smile But what's the use to worry, Since Carter's out for Miles?

Let John Sharp Williams vanish
To far away Yasoo:
Let Cleveland, Hearst and Gorman
Go skip the tra-la loo.
Let Watterson and Bryan
Eat crow in various styles—
The final word's boen apoken,
And Carter's out for Milee!

MAYOR MICLELLAN.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The Democratic party is found to have a wealth of able and patriotic public men. The question is only as to the greatest measure of availability. To the minds of very many of the best citizens of the land this question is answered when the qualifications of Mayor theorge B. McClellan of New York are examined. Should the convention in its wisdom select the axecutive of the metropolic the ined. Should the convention in its wisdom select the executive of the metropolis, the Democracy would have as its candidate as splendid an example of true American citi-

splendid an example of true American citi-zenship as has been nominated by any party for the Presidency in many a year.

Within recent months a great deal of at-tention has been directed to Mayor McClellan. He is a young man to be considered available for the Presidency, being under forty With high ideals, he consistently lives up to them. As strenuous as Mr. Roosevelt in asserting his convictions, these are formed '/ judg-ment instead of being created by temperament instead of being created by tempera-ment, and his strenuousness is balanced by calmness and deliberation. While he does not go about boasting of his physical courage, his moral courage has repeatedly made itself known. A clean, wholesome, superb Ameri-can is George Brinton McClellan, the same person in practice as he is in theory; not with one set of morals for use in books and ad-dresses to Sunday schools and another looser set of morals for use in public life.

Having secured a remarkable victory in his election as Mayor of New York, Mr. Mc Clellan is acknowledged on all sides as giving the great city the best government it has experienced; as succeeding in effecting important municipal reforms where others elected ant municipal reforms where others elected as professed reformers failed. No more convincing testimony than this could be given of any man's capacity, firmness and fidelity to the public interest. He is a Democrat and to an extent a partisan, but far and away above the moral stature of whoever in office serves self and party before sparing service for the morals.

for the people.

A scholar and thinker, Mayor McClellan has broad knowledge of national and inter-national affairs, for through several terms in the House of Representatives he gave careful study to every important subject which came up for consideration. In the work of leading committees and in open debate he was one of the most conspicuous Democratic members His Congress record speaks for itselftelling of earnestness, progressiveness tem-pered by the conservatism ripe intelligence imposes, public spirit and the purest patriotism. Mr. McClellan was among the few in the House fairly to be rated as statesmen. The fibre of his statesmanship is indicated by his statement: "I believe that the greatest glory of a free people is in its honor and its righteousness as a nation: that there is only one rule of conduct for the individual and the Government."

With no concerted movement in his behalf, yet, as has been remarked, Mayor McClellan is largely in the attention of the public of this and other States at the present time. Almost Intuitively his name is spoken by a multitude when the matter of the choice of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency is brought up.

The convention at St. Louis may be trusted to do its work well. If it sees fit to nominate Mr. McClellan, it will furnish inspiration for brilliant, successful effort to elect as Chief Executive of the Republic a safe, strong man, whose highest pride is in the fact that he is "a citizen of the United States who loves his

#### Not a Forgotten Episode.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The importance of the national committee in its control of the details of the organization of the St. Louis convention is not to be un-derrated, but the presumption that its control will be decisive is probably a mistake.

In 1896, when the Democratic nations mmittee, which had been appointed by the convention of 1892, assembled at the Palr House, Chicago, on July 6, the line of division between the radical element—then repvision between the radical element—then represented by Jones of Arkansas, Stone of Missouri, Daniel of Virginia, Turpie of Indiana and Altgeld of Illinois—and the conservative element, which had directed the fight which elected Mr. Cleveland, was very clearly marked. The radicals endeavored to control the committee in order to organize the convention. David B. Hill was the candidate of the conservatives; Senator Daniel of Virginia was the candidate of the

In the alignment the conservatives won. In the alignment the conservatives won, Hill receiving 27 votes and Daniel 23, for temporary chairman. The ratification of this selection would have given the conservatives control of the convention, of its pre-liminary roll of members and of its important committee of credentials. Appeal was taken from the action of the national committee to the convention itself, and by a vote of 556 to 349 the national committee's action was reversed and Senator Daniel was installed as temporary chairman.

The Democratic national committee will have charge of the details of organisation at St. Louis, and of these only. The delegates to the convention, elected this year and not four years ago, will regulate and determine the platform to be adopted, and will choose in their own time and way the candidates for President and Vice-President.

New York, June 29.

The Automobile in the American Abrusal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Behold the spirit of Progress even into the untamed and tem-pestuous mountains of Kentucky. I present a clip-ping from the Hazel Green Herald in Wolfe county, far away from the telegraph and the railway, re garding the introduction of an automobile into the mountain fastnesses:

"Rittenhouse & Shuler have just purchased a six-

passenger automobile to run between Swange Spring and Helechawa, which will be put on the road in the next ten days." If that automobile starts into running over per ple and their rights to the road there's go a popping among the Winchesters that won't be healthy for somebody. There shore will be

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, June 27. This Ohio Transaction on a Cash Besis. From the Logan Gazette-Journal.

Shortly after Squire Nixon had married a couple from Murray City the other day a friend of the groom who happened in town approached the groom

with: "Well, were you married on time?"
"No, sir," replied the groom. "I paid the probate
Judge for my license and Squire Nixon for tying the To Grover Cleveland. They are tacking on the bunting.

They are tracking special trains.

They are surging toward St. Louis for the fray;

All the country's gone a-hunting But there isn't any favorite to play. For William Jennings Bryan and Wall, out in Wisconsi Is as likely as Tom Johnson

Please, Mr. Cleveland, listen to the call. Democrats are sighting for you, crying for you, all; Smile and look real pleasant, sir, fishing trips can

The flags are all a-fluttering. The bands are crashing wild,
The chairman's where he should be—in th The telegraph's a-sputtering— But cheers are forced and mild-

There's no inspiring name to fill the air. For Parker's all that's negative, And Gorman's not a name for shouting loud: And Mr. Gray of Delaware

Democrats are sighing for you, crying for you, all Princeton is a jay town: Washington is great!

Don't be disobliging. Do become our candidate. Democrate in Oregon, Democrats in Maine.

Rooters in Dakota and Mississip
All are chanting frantic ly

Please, Mr. Cleveland, listen to the call

The popular refrain:
"Guide us, Mr. Grover, just this trip!" Jersey and Manhat, Streams of ballots out in Illinois:

Voters for you everywhere, Rep and Democrat— Nature didn't frame you to be coy! Please, Mr. Cleveland, Hoten to the call, We'll keep the ball a-rolling, if you'll kindly be the bal You'll be elected pilot of a first-class ship of state— We'll attend to the election if you'll be a candidate/ MELVILLE HENET CANE.

"RUM, ROMANISM AND REBEL-LION."

Opinions as to the Effect of Dr. Burch ard's Words in the Campaign of '84.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE—Sir: The contention made by Mr. H S. Bliss in replying to my letter, that James G. Blaine was defeated for the Presidency because he failed to carry New York, only confirms my impression that the Burchard incident wrested from "the plumed knight" the laurel of victory. I cannot believe that the unaided influe Mr. Conkling at that particular period in his career would have been sufficient to swing Oneida county (normally Republican) into the Democratic column.

Every student of the country's politics for the last quarter of a century has formed

his judgment concerning the causes contribut-ing to Mr. Blaine's defeat. Some will insist ing to Mr. Blaine's defeat. Some will insist that the South never forgave Mr. Blaine for his speech in 1876, when, in debating the bill for general amnesty to all Southerners, he held Jefferson Davis responsible for the horrors and stroctites of Andersonville, and on that account opposed amnesty in his case. Extremists will agree with the late John J. Ingalls that "they (the Democrats) falsified the returns gave Butler's vote to Cleveland. the returns, gave Butler's vote to Cleveland and stole the State from Blaine." Others will hold that because newspapers galore deserted the Blaine standard Mr. Cleveland was elected. Still others believe that the Mulligan letters and the "tattooed man" cartoon were the fulcrum of the lever that crushed forever the hopes of the "man from Maine"; and men are not wanting who feel that the "millionaires' dinner," like some grim spectre of im-pending disaster, had a vital bearing on the outcome. But above it all the fatal Burchard speech looms big with consequences.

If any person may be said to voice Mr. Blaine's own sentiment in the matter that person is his biographer, "Gail Hamilton." She maintains that after Dr. Burchard uttered his "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" address suspicious ones, confidently rated for Blaine, fied by thousands like frightened sheep, and that it made the vote in New York closer than either party had anticipated.

The two weeks consumed in counting the vote gave rise to all sorts of ugly rumors; but a dispassionate contemplation of the results in after years confirmed the almost universal impression that the Burchard incident did more than any other one thing to carry the Empire State for Cleveland. For this and other reasons I concluded that Mr. Blaine fell a victim to "the misguided teal of a misguided friend."

Was ever a candidate of any party for any position in any land beset with such a combination of circumstances calculated to militate against him as was Mr. Blaine?

PITTEFIELD, Mass., June 28.

#### Liquer Dealers, the South and Catholics Antagonized.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recently published letters in THE SUN between Mr. Joseph W. Hollister and Mr. H. S. Bliss as to the effect of Dr. Burchard's speech in defeating Mr. Blaine have revived a dis-Cussion that was considered closed.

Assuming the correctness of Mr. Bliss's figures, that Oneida county (the home of Mr. Blaine's enemy, Mr. Conkling) did change Mr. Blaine's enemy, Mr. Conking) did change from a Republican county that had previously given a majority of 2,000 into a Democratic county that gave a majority of 2,000 for Mr. Cleveland, I do not accept Mr. Bliss's con-clusion as affecting the matter. The popu-lar vote of the Presidential campaign of

Cleveland's plurality..... 28,005 showing the most evenly balanced vote with one exception (that of Garfield and Hancock) in our political history.

When Dr. Burchard made his speech at

the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was noticed that Blaine seemed immersed in thought, and that he was not catching the burning words for surely the politic Blaine would have quenched them ere they set fire to the partisan tow that was ready to burst into flame with the first rhetorical spark.

Curiously, the only audible comment came from the reporter. As the reverend doctor spoke the immortal words, several clergymen gave deprecatory shrugs or sently and decorously writhed; but our reporter (foreseeing the hubbub that would be started to the control of the liquor in the vast influential camps of the liquor dealers, who must be insulted by the first erners. to whom the name of Rebellion was growing distasteful; and within the Roman Catholic Church, which would be stung by association with treason and drunkenness, said intensely and loud enough to be heard by those in his vicinity: "Great Scott!" and he was right. of the three fatal words; among the South

when Mr. Blaine read the report of the Burchard speech in print it was too late. Perhaps he remembered the French maxim "Qui s'excuse, s'accuse," and hoped his countrymen would remember his words and not another's.

trymen would remember his words and not another's.

New York State was lost to Mr. Blaine by 1,047 votes. Only 524 voters need have voted the other way to have elected him. Why try to cite Oneida's vote as the cause? Think of the ten thousand liquor saloon keepers, the vast number of resident Southerners in New York city and the million of Catholics that read Dr. Burchard's stinging words in the next day's papers. Can any argument of the Oneida sort now change the conviction of that vast number of Republican voters in the United States that Blaine's defeat was due to "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion"?

NEW YORK, June 29.

H. B. F.

# Blaine and the Printers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of yesterday Mr. H. S. Bliss points out that James G. Blaine was not defeated by the ill-timed remark of Dr. Burchard, but by the loss of Oneids county. There was a combination of causes which

contributed to the defeat of Mr. Blaine. At that time there was a strike of printers on the Tribune, and because the Republican national committee declined to interfere in the matter the printers' union voted almost unanimously to boycott the Republican party at the polls. It is estimated that at least 3,000 Republican printers voted for Mr. Cleve

Then there was the influence of the in-Then there was the innuence of the indomitable Henry Ward Beecher, who is believed to have changed over 1,000 votes in
Plymouth Church alone. Carl Schurs, the
most influential German in the United States,
must have alienated thousands of votes from
the Republican ranks in this town.

GEORGE FENTRICE.

NEW YORK, June 28.

NEW YORK, June 28. Where the Confederate Flag Still Waves

"Down in the Indian Territory," said Mr. J. N. Saddler of New Orieans, "the natives still think they are in the Southern Confederacy. At least that is the way it looked to me when, by accident I happened to be a speciator of the Democratic Territorial convention, held at Durant a few days ago, to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention.

"There were about fifty Confederate flags hung all over the hall, while the solitary emblem of Uncle Sam's Government was so small you could hard! see it; and in order to make it less conspicuous some delegate with an overplus of tarantula juice furied it, greatly to the delight of his associates.

"These people are as good patriots as any, and at heart true Americans. They bring out these ancient battleflags periodically from force of ancient battleflags periodically from force of loyal. On the same principle they shrick with delirious frenzy when a brass band plays 'Disie. and want no other tune played.

Mild Remeastrance From Massachusette From the Boston Herald.

The best joke among the Massachusetts delegates to Chicago is the action of Boss Lodge in ordering the James B. Reynolds Vice-Presidential button suppressed, lest the impression might get abroad among the other delegates that Massachusetts really had a Vice-Presidential candidate in the person of Mr. Reynolds. What's the matter the person of Mr. Reynolds. What's the matter with Reynolds for running mate and why should his boom be thus suppressed? He may not be so tall as Fairbanks, but he is handsomer and he could get more votes in Massachusetts.

A Doubgful Compilment.

From the Hasel Green Herald.
Caleb Allen, candidate for Assessor of county, was in town Friday fixing up his fee keep out ang atray candidate that might be brous-ing on his grazing, and so far has the field to him-self. Indeed, he is running like a jack rabbit, and is so far ahead that no opponent can come in speak ing distance. He is the only man, so far as the Herald knows, who wants the office.

Stella-Cholly thinks twice before he aparts. Bella-Yes, you are the third girl he proposed